STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF WATER QUALITY

PERMIT

TO DISCHARGE STORMWATER UNDER THE

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

In compliance with the provisions of North Carolina General Statute 143-215.1, other lawful standards and regulations promulgated and adopted by the North Carolina Environmental Management Commission, and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended,

Raleigh-Durham Airport Authority
and
Co-Permittees named herein

is hereby authorized to discharge stormwater from a facility located at:

Raleigh-Durham International Airport
John Brantley Blvd at Aviation Parkway
in Wake County

to receiving waters designated as the Brier Creek Reservoir and unnamed tributaries to Brier Creek Little Brier Creek, Sycamore Creek, Haley's Branch in the Neuse River Basin in accordance with the discharge limitations, monitoring requirements, and other conditions set forth in Parts I, II, III, IV, V and VI hereof.

This permit shall become effective (date to be determined).

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight on (date to be 5 years from effective date).

Signed this day, (date to be determined).

_____
for Tracy E. Davis, P.E., CPM
Division of Energy, Mining, and Land Natural Resources
By the Authority of the Environmental Management Commission

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PART I INTRODUCTION

SECTION A: INDIVIDUAL PERMIT COVERAGE

During the period beginning on the effective date of the permit and lasting until expiration, the permittee and the co-permittees listed on the following page are authorized to discharge stormwater associated with industrial activity. Such discharges shall be controlled, limited and monitored as specified in this permit. Discharges covered in this permit are the stormwater discharges from the current airport operations as well as additional stormwater discharge points that may be created by further modification or expansion of airport operations. Current discharges 001, 002, 003, 004, 007, and 016 discharge to receiving waters designated as the Brier Creek Reservoir and unnamed tributaries to Brier Creek Little Brier Creek, Sycamore Creek, Haley's Branch in the Neuse River Basin.

SECTION B: PERMITTED ACTIVITIES

Until this permit expires or is modified or revoked, the permittee and the co-permittees are authorized to discharge stormwater to the surface waters of North Carolina or separate storm sewer system which has been adequately treated and managed in accordance with the terms and conditions of this individual permit. All discharges shall be in accordance with the conditions of this permit.

Any other point source discharge to surface waters of the state is prohibited unless it is an allowable non-stormwater discharge or is covered by another permit, authorization or approval.

This permit does not relieve the permittee from responsibility for compliance with any other applicable federal, state, or local law, rule, standard, ordinance, order, judgment, or decree.

SECTION C: CO-PERMITTEES

Air Passenger and Cargo Carriers

Air Canada
Allegiant
Alaska Airlines
American Airlines
Charter Express
Delta airlines
Envoy (American Eagle)
Frontier Airlines
JetBlue Airlines
Southwest Airlines
US Airways

Air Cargo Carriers

UPS Freight Forwarding
Worldwide Flight Services

Air Courier Services

Federal Express
United Postal Service

Airport Terminals and Services

Signature flight Support (formerly landmark Aviation)
TAC Air

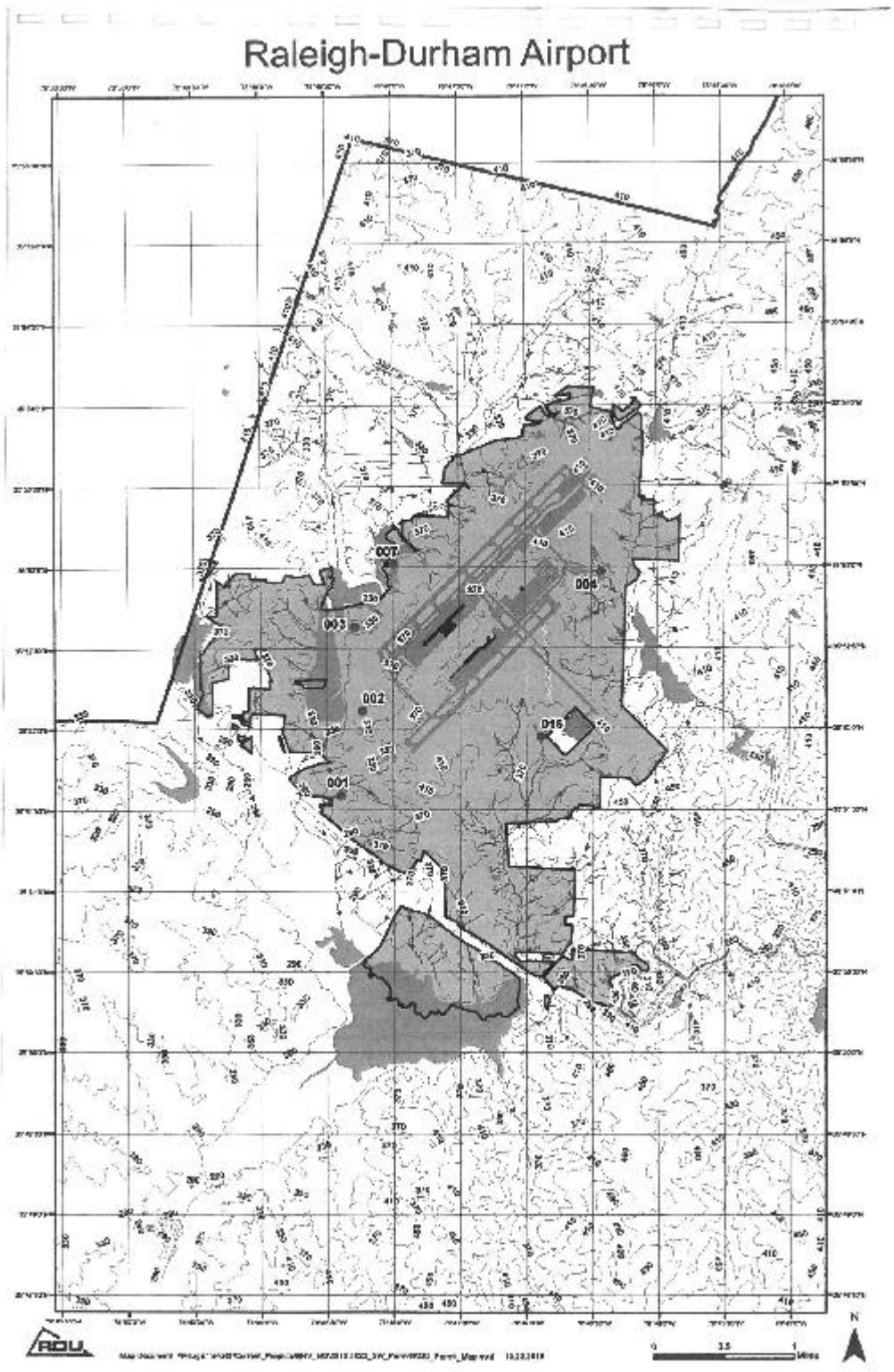
Airport and Miscellaneous

ASIG
LSG sky Chef
RDU Airport Authority
RDUAA Fuel Services

Auto Rental

Advantage
Alamo
Avis
Budget
Dollar
Enterprise
Hertz
National
Thrifty

SECTION D: LOCATION MAP



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PART II MONITORING, CONTROLS, AND LIMITATIONS FOR PERMITTED DISCHARGES

SECTION A: STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

The permittee shall **develop and implement** a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SPPP).

1. The SPPP (or Plan) must include Best Management Practices (BMPs), economically reasonable and appropriate in light of current industry practices, that are selected, designed, installed, implemented and maintained in accordance with good engineering practices to eliminate or reduce pollutants in the permittee's discharge. The Plan must identify all potential sources of pollution that may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of stormwater discharges; describe and ensure implementation of practices used to eliminate or reduce pollutants in stormwater discharges; and ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit.

2. The Plan shall include, at a minimum, the following items:

    a. The Plan shall include a list identifying each area where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater. Industrial materials or activities include, but are not limited to: material handling equipment or activities; industrial machinery; raw materials; industrial production and processes; intermediate products, by-products, final products and waste products. Material handling activities include, but are not limited to: the storage, loading and unloading, transportation, disposal, or conveyance of raw material, intermediate products, final products and waste products.

    b. The Plan shall include a list of the name(s) of all surface waters that receive discharges from the permittee's site. The permittee must provide the size and description of wetlands or other special aquatic sites that may receive discharges from the airport. If there are discharges through any publicly owned or operated storm sewer system, the Plan must identify the publicly owned or operated storm sewer system.

    c. The Plan shall include the identity of any receiving water into which the permittee discharges.

    d. The Plan shall include a list and locations where reportable spills or leaks of pollutants that have occurred at the facility during the three previous years.

    e. The Plan shall include the location(s) and/or descriptions where potential spills and leaks could occur that could contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges, and the corresponding outfall(s).

    f. For each area where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater, the Plan shall include a narrative description of storage practices, loading and unloading activities, outdoor process areas, dust or particulate generating or control processes, and waste disposal practices. The Plan shall include a narrative description of the potential pollutants which could be expected to be present in the stormwater discharge from each outfall.

g. The Plan shall describe and assess the potential for the following activities and facility areas to contribute pollutants to stormwater discharges: aircraft, runway, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance and cleaning; aircraft and runway deicing operations (including apron and centralized aircraft deicing stations, runways, taxiways and ramps). If deicing chemicals are used, the permittee must maintain a record of the types (including the Material Safety Data Sheets [MSDS]) used and the monthly quantities, either as measured or estimated. This includes all deicing chemicals, not just glycols and urea (e.g., potassium acetate), because large quantities of these other chemicals can still have an adverse impact on receiving waters. Commercial tenants or other fixed-based operations that conduct deicing operations must provide the above information to the airport authority for inclusion in the airport authority's Plan. The pollutant list must include all significant materials, including any hazardous substances or oil handled, treated, stored, or disposed of that have been exposed to stormwater in the 3 years prior to the date the Plan was prepared or amended.

h. Site Plan. The site plan shall provide a description of the physical facility and the potential pollutant sources which may be expected to contribute to contamination of stormwater discharges. The site plan shall contain the following:

(i) The size of the property in acres.

(ii) A general location map (USGS quadrangle map or appropriately drafted equivalent map), showing the facility's location in relation to transportation routes and surface waters within 1 mile of the site, the name of the receiving water(s) to which the stormwater outfall(s) discharges, or if the discharge is to a municipal separate storm sewer system, the name of the municipality and the ultimate receiving waters, and accurate latitude and longitude of the point(s) of discharge.

(iii) A site map drawn to scale (including a distance legend) showing: the site property boundary, on-site and adjacent surface waters and known wetlands, industrial activity areas (including storage of materials, disposal areas, process areas, loading and unloading areas, storage tanks, fueling stations, vehicle and equipment maintenance and/or cleaning areas, machinery, access roads and tracks, transfer areas for substances in bulk, locations used for the treatment, storage or disposal of wastes), locations of all stormwater conveyances including ditches, pipes and swales; stormwater inlets and outfalls, building locations, locations of all existing structural and source control BMPs, the location and extent of significant structures and impervious surfaces, and the percentage of each drainage area that is impervious), and the drainage areas for each outfall. The site map (or alternatively the general location map) shall identify whether any receiving waters are **impaired** (on the state's 303(d) list of impaired waters) or if the site is located in a **watershed for which a TMDL has been established**, and what the parameters of concern are.

(iv) Locations of any storage piles containing salt used for deicing or other commercial or industrial purposes. Storage piles of salt or piles containing salt used for deicing or other commercial or industrial purposes, must be

enclosed or covered to prevent exposure to precipitation. The permittee must implement appropriate measures (e.g., good housekeeping, diversions, and/or containment) to minimize exposure resulting from adding to or removing materials from the pile. Piles do not need to be enclosed or covered only if stormwater from the pile is not discharged directly or indirectly to waters of the United States or discharges from the piles are authorized and controlled under another NPDES permit.

(v) Locations of aircraft and runway deicing operations; fueling stations; aircraft, ground vehicle and equipment maintenance/cleaning areas; storage areas for aircraft, ground vehicles and equipment awaiting maintenance.

i. The Plan shall contain a narrative description of the best management practices employed which control or minimize the exposure of significant materials to stormwater, including structural and nonstructural measures. The Plan shall describe the type, location and implementation of all BMPs for each area where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater.

j. Feasibility Study. The Plan shall include a review of the technical and economic feasibility of changing the methods of operations and/or storage practices to eliminate or reduce exposure of materials and processes to stormwater. Wherever practical, the permittee shall prevent exposure of all storage areas, material handling operations, and manufacturing or fueling operations. In areas where elimination of exposure is not practical, the Plan shall document the feasibility of diverting stormwater runoff away from areas of potential contamination.

k. Secondary Containment Requirements and Records. Secondary containment is required for: bulk storage of liquid materials; storage of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) water priority chemicals; and storage of hazardous substances, in order to prevent leaks and spills from contaminating stormwater runoff. A table or summary of all such tanks and stored materials and their associated secondary containment areas shall be maintained. If the secondary containment devices are connected directly to stormwater conveyance systems, the connection shall be controlled by manually activated valves or other similar devices (which shall be secured closed with a locking mechanism), and any stormwater that accumulates in the containment area shall be at a minimum visually observed for color, foam, outfall staining, visible sheens and dry weather flow, prior to release of the accumulated stormwater. Accumulated stormwater shall be released if found to be uncontaminated by the material stored within the containment area. Records documenting the individual making the observation, the description of the accumulated stormwater, and the date and time of the release shall be kept for a period of five years. For facilities subject to a federal oil Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan (SPCC), any portion of the SPCC plan fully compliant with the requirements of this permit may be used to demonstrate compliance with this permit.

l. BMP Summary. The BMP Summary shall include a written record of the specific rationale for installation and implementation of the selected site BMPs. The installation and implementation of BMPs shall be based on the assessment of the

potential for sources to contribute significant quantities of pollutants to stormwater discharges. The BMP Summary shall be reviewed and updated annually.

m. Discharges to waters of the United States that are not authorized by this permit, or by another NPDES permit, or by other authorization or permission are unlawful and must be eliminated. The Plan must include a certification that all discharges (i.e., outfalls) have been tested or evaluated for the presence of non-stormwater discharges, and that all unauthorized discharges have been eliminated. The permittee shall re-certify annually that the stormwater outfalls have been evaluated for the presence of non-stormwater discharges. The certification statement will be signed in accordance with the requirements found in Part III, General Conditions, Section B, Paragraph 5 and must include:

i The date of any testing and/or evaluation,
ii A description of the evaluation criteria or testing method used,
iii A list of the outfalls or onsite drainage points that were directly observed during the test,
iv A description of the results of any test and/or evaluation for the presence of non-stormwater discharges, i.e., identification of unauthorized discharge(s) origin and composition,
v The action(s) taken to eliminate unauthorized discharge(s), if any were identified. For example, a floor drain was sealed, a sink drain was rerouted to sanitary, or an NPDES permit application was submitted for a cooling water discharge.

n. Spill Prevention and Response Plan. The Spill Prevention and Response Plan (SPRP) shall incorporate an assessment of potential pollutant sources based on a materials inventory of the facility. Facility personnel (or the team) responsible for implementing the SPRP shall be identified in a written list incorporated into the SPRP. A responsible person shall be on-site at all times during facility operations that have the potential to contaminate stormwater runoff through spills or exposure of materials associated with the facility operations. The SPRP must be site stormwater specific. Therefore, an oil Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure plan (SPCC) may be a component of the SPRP, but may not be sufficient to completely address the stormwater aspects of the SPRP. The common elements of the SPCC with the SPRP may be incorporated by reference into the SPRP. Response procedures must include notification of appropriate facility personnel, emergency agencies, and regulatory agencies, and procedures for stopping, containing and cleaning up spills. Employees who may cause, detect or respond to a spill or leak must be trained in these procedures and have necessary spill response equipment available. Include contact information for individuals and agencies that must be notified in the event of a spill in the Plan and in other locations where it will be readily available.

o. Preventative Maintenance and Good Housekeeping Program. A preventative maintenance and good housekeeping program shall be developed and implemented. The program shall list all stormwater control systems, stormwater discharge outfalls, all on-site and adjacent surface waters and wetlands, industrial activity areas (including material storage areas, material handling areas, disposal areas, process areas, loading and unloading areas, and haul roads), all drainage features

and structures, and existing structural BMPs. The program shall establish schedules of inspections, maintenance, and housekeeping activities of stormwater control systems, as well as facility equipment, facility areas, and facility systems that present a potential for stormwater exposure or stormwater pollution. Inspection of material handling areas and regular cleaning schedules of these areas shall be incorporated into the program. Timely compliance with the established schedules for inspections, maintenance, and housekeeping shall be recorded in writing and maintained.

p. Employee Training. The Plan shall include a stormwater employee and commercial tenant training program. The permttee must include a schedule for all types of necessary training. All employees and commercial tenants who work in areas where industrial materials or activities are exposed to stormwater, or are responsible for implementing activities identified in the Plan (e.g., inspectors, maintenance personnel), must participate in annual training. Training must cover the components and goals of the Plan, and include spill response, good housekeeping, material management practices, and BMP operation and maintenance. The annual training shall be documented by the signature and printed or typed name of each person

q. Responsible Party. The Plan shall identify staff members (by name or title) responsible for developing, implementing, maintaining, revising and ensuring compliance with the Plan. Specific responsibilities of each staff individual must be identified and listed in the Plan.

r. Facility Inspections. Inspections of the facility and all stormwater *systems* shall occur as part of the Preventative Maintenance and Good Housekeeping Program at a minimum on a semi-annual schedule, once during the first half of the year (January to June), and once during the second half (July to December), with at least 60 days separating inspection dates (unless performed more frequently than semi-annually). The Director may require increased inspections and Plan reevaluations as necessary. The inspection and any subsequent maintenance activities performed shall be documented, recording date and time of inspection, individual(s) making the inspection, and a description of the facility's stormwater control systems, equipment, and systems.

3. Implementation. The permittee shall implement the Plan. Implementation of the Plan shall include documentation of all monitoring, measurements, inspections, maintenance activities, and training provided to employees, including the log of the sampling data and a record of actions taken to implement BMPs associated with the industrial activities. Such documentation shall be kept on-site for a period of five years and made available to the Director or the Director's authorized representative immediately upon request. The permittee must maintain all BMPs in effective operating condition at all times. Failure to do so is a violation of this permit. The Plan must describe procedures and a regular schedule for preventive maintenance of all BMPs, including the amount of time required for maintenance and repair, and what back-up practices are in place should a run-off event occur while a BMP is off-line. Nonstructural BMPs must also be diligently maintained (e.g., spill response supplies available, personnel trained). BMPs that are not operating properly must be repaired before the next anticipated storm event. If maintenance prior to the next storm event is not possible, maintenance must be completed as soon as possible, and the

permittee must document the justification for the extended repair schedule. In the interim, the permittee must have back-up measures in place to ensure that the quality of the stormwater discharge is not diminished. The permittee must document all BMP maintenance and repairs. Dates of regular maintenance should be documented. For repairs, the date of deficiency discovery and the date on which the BMP was restored to full-function should also be documented.

4. Plan Review and Amendment.

   a. The permittee shall review and amend the Plan whenever there is a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance which has a significant impact on the discharge, or potential for discharge, of pollutants to surface waters; routine inspection or compliance evaluation determines deficiencies in BMPs; an inspection by a local, State, or Federal official determines that modifications to the Plan are necessary; or there is a spill, leak or other release; or any time there is an unauthorized discharge.
   b. All aspects of the Plan shall be reviewed and updated on an annual basis. The annual update shall include an updated list of significant spills or leaks of pollutants for the previous three years, or the notation that no spills have occurred. The annual update shall include re-certification that the stormwater outfalls have been evaluated for the presence of non-stormwater discharges. Each annual update shall include a re-evaluation of the effectiveness of the BMPs listed in the BMP Summary of the Stormwater Management Plan.
   c. Plan modifications must be made within 30 calendar days after discovery, observation or event requiring a modification. Implementation of new or modified BMPs must be initiated before the next storm event if possible, but no later than 60 days after discovery, or as otherwise provided or approved by the Division. The amount of time taken to modify a BMP or implement additional BMPs must be documented.
   d. If the Plan modification is the result of a release or unauthorized discharge, the permittee must document a description of the release, the date of the release; the circumstances leading to the release and actions taken in response to the release; and measures to prevent the recurrence of such releases. Such documentation shall be kept on-site for a period of five years and made available to the Director or his authorized representative immediately upon request.
   e. The Director may notify the permittee when the Plan does not meet one or more of the minimum requirements of the permit. The notification will identify specific provisions of this permit that are not being met, and may include required modifications to the permittee's Plan, stipulated deadlines, additional monitoring requirements and special reporting requirements. The permittee shall provide certification in writing (in accordance with Part III, General Conditions, Section B, Paragraph 5) to the Director that the changes have been made.
   f. A signature and date is required for any revisions to the Plan.

5. If a commercial tenant obtains authorization under this permit and develops a Plan for discharges from the commercial tenant's own areas of the airport, that Plan must be coordinated and integrated with the Plan for the entire airport.

The permittee must retain a copy of the current Plan required by this permit at the facility, and it must be immediately available at the time of an on-site inspection.

SECTION B: ANALYTICAL MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

1. Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements Outfall 001

Beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting until expiration, the Permittee is authorized to discharge stormwater from **Outfall 001- (Southwest of Runway 5R-23L)**. Such discharges shall be monitored by the Permittee and limited as specified below:

PARAMETER	LIMITS		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS		
	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Location
Flow			1	1	Effluent
Total Rainfall (inches)			1		Effluent
Event Duration (minutes)			1		Effluent
Total Suspended Solids			Annually[2]	Grab	Effluent
Oil and Grease[3]		45.0 mg/L	Annually[2]	Grab	Effluent
Detergents (MBAS)			Annually[2]	Grab	Effluent
pH	≥ 6.0 and ≤ 9.0 standard units		Annually[2]	Grab	Effluent
Benzene			Annually[2]	Grab	Effluent
Xylene			Annually[2]	Grab	Effluent
Toluene			Annually[2]	Grab	Effluent
Ethylbenzene			Annually[2]	Grab	Effluent
Total Nitrogen (NO_2N+ NO_3N+ TKN)			Quarterly	Grab	Effluent
Total Phosphorus			Quarterly	Grab	Effluent
Dissolved Oxygen			4	Grab	Downstream
Propylene Glycol			4	Grab	Effluent
NH_3 as N			4	Grab	Effluent
Acute Toxicity[5]			Annual	Grab	Effluent

Notes:

1. For each representative storm sampling event the total precipitation, storm duration, and total flow must be monitored. Total flow shall be either:

   (a) measured continuously, or
   (b) calculated based on the amount of area draining to the outfall, the amount of built-upon (impervious) area, and the total amount of rainfall **(this method of flow** measurement should not be used for facilities with large runoff-collection ponds); or
   (c) estimated by the measurement of flow at 20-minute intervals during the rainfall event.

2. The total number of samples during the permitting cycle shall reflect seasonable variability.

3. When possible the grab sample should be skimmed from the surface of a quiescent (calm water) zone.

4. The Permittee shall monitor **Propylene Glycol, Dissolved Oxygen and Ammonia** during three (3) discharge events each year (as available) at the time of de-icing/anti-icing or during the next separate discharge event after de-icing/anti-icing. A discharge event is defined as the runoff from precipitation in the form of snow, sleet, freezing rain or a rain event following a frost sufficiently heavy to require aircraft be de-iced or anti-iced at the airport. If, after the collecting a minimum of six (6) samples over a minimum of two (2) consecutive seasons, dissolved oxygen is **not** reported below 5 mg/L, the Permittee may reduce monitoring of dissolved oxygen and propylene glycol to one (1) sample annually. If ammonia is **not** reported greater than or equal to 2 mg/L, ammonia may be reduced to one (1) sample annually. Propylene glycol shall be monitored in conjunction with Acute Toxicity. If ethylene glycol is used for de-icing or anti-icing operations, ethylene glycol shall also be sampled, analyzed, and reported. Ammonia shall be monitored only if urea is used for de-icing. A Downstream location must be identified at a minimum of 50 feet and a maximum of 150 feet from the outfall.

5. Acute Toxicity (Fathead, 24-hour) Monitoring, Annual. See Supplement to Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements. Acute toxicity monitoring shall be conducted during a discharge event at the time of de-icing/anti-icing or during the next separate discharge event following de-icing/anti-icing.

The Permittee shall discharge no floating solids or foam visible in other than trace amounts.

2. Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements Outfall 002

Beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting until expiration, the Permittee is authorized to discharge stormwater from **Outfall 002 - (Bulk Fuel Facility and Glycol Storage Area)**. Such discharges shall be monitored by the Permittee and limited as specified below:

PARAMETER	LIMITS		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS		
	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Location
Flow			1	1	Effluent
Total Rainfall (inches)			1		Effluent
Event Duration (minutes)			1		Effluent
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)[2]			Quarterly	Grab	Effluent
Oil and Grease[4]		45.0 mg/L	Annually[3]	Grab	Effluent
Detergents (MBAS)			Annually[3]	Grab	Effluent
pH	≥ 6.0 and ≤ 9.0 standard units		Annually[3]	Grab	Effluent
Benzene[5]			Quarterly	Grab	Effluent
Xylene[5]			Quarterly	Grab	Effluent
Toluene[5]			Quarterly	Grab	Effluent
Ethylbenzene[5]			Quarterly	Grab	Effluent
Total Nitrogen (NO_2N+ NO_3N+ TKN)			Quarterly	Grab	Effluent
Total Phosphorus			Quarterly	Grab	Effluent
Propylene Glycol[6]			Bi-annual	Grab	Effluent
Acute Toxicity[7]			Annual	Grab	Effluent

Notes:

1. For each representative storm sampling event, the total precipitation, storm duration, and total flow must be monitored. Total flow shall be either:

   (a) measured continuously, or
   (b) calculated based on the amount of area draining to the outfall, the amount of built upon (impervious) area, and the total amount of rainfall (this method of flow measurement should not be used for facilities with large runoff-collection ponds); or
   (c) estimated by the measurement of flow at 20-minute intervals during the rainfall event.

2. **TSS** - After the collection of eight consecutive samples, monitoring frequency will be reduced to one sample annually unless the mean of the analytical results exceeds 100 mg/L or any one sample exceeds 150 mg/L.

3. The total number of samples during the permitting cycle shall reflect seasonable variability.

4. When possible the grab sample should be skimmed from the surface of a quiescent (calm water) zone.

5. After collecting eight (8) consecutive BTEX samples, the Permittee may reduce the monitoring frequency to annually **only if** no BTEX parameter is reported to exceed its respective water quality standard; and the Permittee may discontinue BTEX monitoring **only if** no BTEX parameter is detected above its respective practical quantitation limit.

6. **Propylene Glycol** - After collecting four (4) consecutive samples, the sampling requirement may be discontinued if the data show no values above the practical quantitation limit.

7. **Acute Toxicity** (Fathead, 24-hour) Monitoring, Annual. Acute toxicity monitoring shall be conducted during a discharge event at the time of de-icing/anti-icing or during the next separate discharge event following de-icing/anti-icing.

The Permittee shall discharge no floating solids or foam visible in other than trace amounts.

3. Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements Outfall 003

Beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting until expiration, the Permittee is authorized to discharge stormwater from **Outfall 003 - (West of Runway 5L-23R)**. Such discharges shall be monitored by the Permittee and limited as specified below:

PARAMETER	LIMITS		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS		
	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Location
Flow			1	1	Effluent
Total Rainfall (inches)			1		Effluent
Event Duration (minutes)			1		Effluent
Total Suspended Solids			Quarterly	Grab	Effluent
Oil and Grease[3]		45.0 mg/L	Annually[2]	Grab	Effluent
Detergents (MBAS)			Annually[2]	Grab	Effluent
pH	≥ 6.0 and ≤ 9.0 standard units		Annually[2]	Grab	Effluent
Benzene[4]			Annually[2]	Grab	Effluent
Xylene[4]			Annually[2]	Grab	Effluent
Toluene[4]			Annually[2]	Grab	Effluent
Ethylbenzene[4]			Annually[2]	Grab	Effluent
Total Nitrogen (NO_2N+ NO_3N+ TKN)			Quarterly	Grab	Effluent
Total Phosphorus			Quarterly	Grab	Effluent
Dissolved Oxygen			5	Grab	Downstream
Propylene Glycol			5	Grab	Effluent
NH_3 as N			5	Grab	Effluent
Acute Toxicity[6]			Quarterly	Grab	Effluent

Notes:

1. F
or each representative storm sampling event, the total precipitation, storm duration, and total flow must be monitored. Total flow shall be either:

   (a) measured continuously, or
   (b) calculated based on the amount of area draining to the outfall, the amount of built-upon (impervious) area, and the total amount of rainfall (this method of flow measurement should not be used for facilities with large runoff-collection ponds); or
   (c) estimated by the measurement of flow at 20-minute intervals during the rainfall event.

2. The total number of samples during the permitting cycle shall reflect seasonable variability.

3. When possible the grab sample should be skimmed from the surface of a quiescent (calm water) zone.

4. After the collection of eight consecutive samples, monitoring frequency will be reduced to annually if no reported value for any BTEX parameter exceeds the water quality standard for that parameter, and the sampling requirement for the BTEX parameters will be discontinued if the data show no detections above the practical quantitation limit for any of the compounds.

5. The Permittee shall monitor **Propylene Glycol, Dissolved Oxygen and Ammonia** during three (3) discharge events each year (as available) at the time of de-icing/anti-icing or during the next separate discharge event after de-icing/anti-icing. A discharge event is defined as the runoff from precipitation in the form of snow, sleet, freezing rain or a rain event following a frost sufficiently heavy to require aircraft to be de-iced or anti-iced at the airport. Propylene glycol shall be monitored in conjunction with Acute Toxicity monitoring. If ethylene glycol is used for de-icing or anti-icing operations, samples for ethylene glycol shall also be analyzed and reported. Ammonia shall be monitored **only if** urea is used for de-icing. A Downstream location must be identified at a minimum of 50 feet and a maximum of 150 feet from the outfall.

6. **Acute Toxicity** (Fathead, 24-hour) Monitoring, Quarterly. The Permittee shall monitor acute toxicity during the first four (4) discharge events at the time of de-icing/anti-icing, or during the next separate discharge event following de-icing/anti-icing. After monitoring four (4) discharge events, the Permittee may relax monitoring to once (1) annually following a de-icing/anti-icing event, or during the next separate discharge event following de-icing/anti-icing.

The Permittee shall discharge no floating solids or foam visible in other than trace amounts.

4. Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements Outfall 004

Beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting until expiration, the Permittee is authorized to discharge stormwater from **Outfall 004 - (General Aviation Apron)**. Such discharges shall be monitored by the Permittee and limited as specified below:

PARAMETER	LIMITS		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS		
	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Location
Flow			1	1	Effluent
Total Rainfall (inches)			1		Effluent
Event Duration (minutes)			1		Effluent
Total Suspended Solids[2]			Quarterly	Grab	Effluent
Oil and Grease[4]		45.0 mg/L	Annually[3]	Grab	Effluent
Detergents (MBAS)			Annually[3]	Grab	Effluent
pH	≥ 6.0 and ≤ 9.0 standard units		Annually[3]	Grab	Effluent
Benzene			Annually[3]	Grab	Effluent
Xylene			Annually[3]	Grab	Effluent
Toluene			Annually[3]	Grab	Effluent
Ethylbenzene			Annually[3]	Grab	Effluent
Total Nitrogen (NO_2N+ NO_3N+ TKN)			Quarterly	Grab	Effluent
Total Phosphorus			Quarterly	Grab	Effluent
Dissolved Oxygen			5	Grab	Effluent
Propylene Glycol			5	Grab	Effluent
NH_3 as N			5	Grab	Effluent
Acute Toxicity[6]			Annual	Grab	Effluent

Notes:

1. For each representative storm sampling event, the total precipitation, storm duration, and total flow must be monitored. Total flow shall be either:

   a. measured continuously, or
   b. calculated based on the amount of area draining to the outfall, the amount of built-upon (impervious) area, and the total amount of rainfall **(this method of flow measurement should not be used for facilities with large runoff-collection ponds)**; or
   c. estimated by the measurement of flow at 20-minute intervals during the rainfall event.

2. After the collection of eight consecutive samples, monitoring frequency will be reduced to one sample annually unless the mean of the analytical results exceeds 100 mg/L or any one sample exceeds 150 mg/L.

3. The total number of samples during the permitting cycle shall reflect seasonable variability.

4. When possible the grab sample should be skimmed from the surface of a quiescent (calm Water) zone.

5. The Permittee shall monitor **Propylene Glycol, Dissolved Oxygen and Ammonia** during three (3) discharge events each year (as available) at the time of de-icing/anti-icing or during the next separate discharge event after de-icing/anti-icing. A discharge event is defined as the runoff from precipitation in the form of snow, sleet, freezing rain or a rain event following a frost sufficiently heavy to require aircraft to be de-iced or anti-iced at the airport. If, after collecting a minimum of six (6) samples over a minimum of two (2) consecutive seasons, dissolved oxygen is **not** reported below 5 mg/L, the Permittee may reduce monitoring of dissolved oxygen and propylene glycol to one (1) sample annually. If ammonia is **not** reported greater than or equal to 2 mg/L, ammonia may be reduced to one (1) sample annually. Propylene glycol shall be monitored in conjunction with Acute Toxicity. If ethylene glycol is used for de-icing or anti-icing operations, ethylene glycol shall also be sampled, analyzed, and reported. Ammonia shall be monitored **only if** urea is used for de-icing.

6. Acute Toxicity (Fathead, 24-hour) Monitoring, Annual. See Supplement to Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements. Acute toxicity monitoring shall be conducted during a discharge event at the time of de-icing/anti-icing or during the next separate discharge event following de-icing/anti-icing.

The Permittee shall discharge no floating solids or foam visible in other than trace amounts.

5. Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements Outfall 007

Beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting until expiration, the Permittee is authorized to discharge stormwater from **Outfall 007 - (West of Runway 5L-23R)**. Such discharges shall be monitored by the Permittee and limited as specified below:

PARAMETER	LIMITS		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS		
	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Location
Flow			1	1	Effluent
Total Rainfall (inches)			1		Effluent
Event Duration (minutes)			1		Effluent
Total Suspended Solids			Annually[2]	Grab	Effluent
Oil and Grease[3]		45.0 mg/L	Annually[2]	Grab	Effluent
Detergents (MBAS)			Annually[2]	Grab	Effluent
pH	≥ 6.0 and ≤ 9.0 standard units		Annually[2]	Grab	Effluent
Total Nitrogen (NO_2N+ NO_3N+ TKN)			Quarterly	Grab	Effluent
Total Phosphorus			Quarterly	Grab	Effluent
Dissolved Oxygen			4	Grab	Effluent
Propylene Glycol			4	Grab	Effluent
NH_3 as N			4	Grab	Effluent
Acute Toxicity[5]			Quarterly	Grab	Effluent

Notes:

1. For each representative storm sampling event, the total precipitation, storm duration, and total flow must be monitored. Total flow shall be either:

   (a) measured continuously, or
   (b) calculated based on the amount of area draining to the outfall, the amount of built-upon (impervious) area, and the total amount of rainfall **(this method of flow measurement should not be used for facilities with large runoff-collection ponds)**; or
   (c) estimated by the measurement of flow at 20-minute intervals during the rainfall event.

2. The total number of samples during the permitting cycle shall reflect seasonable variability.

3. When possible the grab sample should be skimmed from the surface of a quiescent (calm Water) zone.

4. The Permittee shall monitor **Propylene Glycol, Dissolved Oxygen and Ammonia** during three (3) discharge events each year (as available) at the time of de-icing/anti-icing or during the next separate discharge event after de-icing/anti-icing. A discharge event is

defined as the runoff from precipitation in the form of snow, sleet, freezing rain or a rain event following a frost sufficiently heavy to require aircraft to be de-iced or anti-iced at the airport. Monitoring for these parameters shall begin with the commencement of passenger-aircraft operations influencing discharges at Outfall 007, regardless of scheduled renovations at Terminal C (2). If, after collecting a minimum of six (6) samples over a minimum of two (2) consecutive seasons, dissolved oxygen is **not** reported below 5 mg/L, the Permittee may reduce monitoring of dissolved oxygen and propylene glycol to one (1) sample annually. If ammonia is **not** reported greater than or equal to 2 mg/L, ammonia may be reduced to one (1) sample annually. If the data show values for dissolved oxygen, propylene glycol and ammonia comparable to the values at Outfall 003, Outfall 007 shall be deemed to represent Outfall 003, and monitoring at Outfall 003 for these parameters may discontinue. Propylene glycol shall be monitored in conjunction with Acute Toxicity. If ethylene glycol is used for de-icing or anti-icing operations, ethylene glycol shall also be sampled, analyzed, and reported. Ammonia shall be monitored **only if** urea is used for de-icing.

5. **Acute Toxicity** (Fathead, 24-hour) Monitoring, Quarterly. Monitoring for acute toxicity shall begin simultaneously with the commencement of passenger-aircraft operations affecting Outfall 007 regardless of ongoing renovations at Terminal C (2). Acute toxicity monitoring shall be conducted during a discharge event at the time of de-icing/anti-icing or during the next separate discharge event following de-icing/anti-icing. If, after collecting **five (5)** consecutive samples, acute toxicity is not shown to exist, the Permittee may reduce monitoring to once (1) annually.

The Permittee shall discharge no floating solids or foam visible in other than trace amounts.

6. Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements Outfall 016

Beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting until expiration, the Permittee is authorized to discharge stormwater from **Outfall 016 - (RDU Maintenance Facility)**. Such discharges shall be monitored by the Permittee and limited as specified below:

PARAMETER	LIMITS		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS		
	Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type	Sample Location
Flow			1	1	Effluent
Total Rainfall (inches)			1		Effluent
Event Duration (minutes)			1		Effluent
Total Suspended Solids[2]			Quarterly	Grab	Effluent
Oil and Grease[3]		45.0 mg/L	Quarterly	Grab	Effluent
Benzene			Annually[4]	Grab	Effluent
Xylene			Annually[4]	Grab	Effluent
Toluene			Annually[4]	Grab	Effluent
Ethylbenzene			Annually[4]	Grab	Effluent
Total Nitrogen (NO_2N+ NO_3N+ TKN)			Quarterly	Grab	Effluent
Total Phosphorus			Quarterly	Grab	Effluent
Acute Toxicity[5]			Quarterly	Grab	Effluent

Notes:

1. For each representative storm sampling event, the total precipitation, storm duration, and total flow must be monitored. Total flow shall be either:

   (a) measured continuously, or
   (b) calculated based on the amount of area draining to the outfall, the amount of built-upon (impervious) area, and the total amount of rainfall **(this method of flow measurement should not be used for facilities with large runoff-collection ponds)**; or
   (c) estimated by the measurement of flow at 20-minute intervals during the rainfall event.

2. After the collection of eight consecutive samples, monitoring frequency will be reduced to one sample annually unless the mean of the analytical results exceeds 100 mg/L or any one sample exceeds 150 mg/L.

3. When possible the grab sample should be skimmed from the surface of a quiescent (calm Water) zone. After the collection of eight consecutive samples, monitoring frequency will be reduced to annually if no reported analytical results exceed 45 mg/L.

4. BTEX sampling shall be collected concurrent with Acute Toxicity monitoring. If, after collecting four (4) consecutive samples for BTEX parameters, and if after these analyses show no detections above the practical quantitation limit, the Permittee may discontinue sampling BTEX parameters at this outfall.

5. **Acute Toxicity** (Fathead, 24-hour) Monitoring, Quarterly. If, after collecting **five (5)** consecutive samples, acute toxicity is not shown to exist, the Permittee may reduce monitoring to once (1) annually.

The Permittee shall discharge no floating solids or foam visible in other than trace amounts.

SECTION C: QUALITATIVE MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Qualitative monitoring requires an inspection of each stormwater outfall regardless of representative outfall status and shall be performed as specified below in Table 1. Qualitative monitoring is for the purpose of evaluating the effectiveness of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SPPP) and assessing new sources of stormwater pollution. No analytical tests are required. Qualitative monitoring of stormwater outfalls does not need to be performed during a representative storm event.

PARAMETER	Frequency[1]	Sample Type	Monitoring Location[2]
Color	Semi-Annual	Visual	SDO
Odor	Semi-Annual	Visual	SDO
Clarity	Semi-Annual	Visual	SDO
Floating Solids	Semi-Annual	Visual	SDO
Suspended Solids	Semi-Annual	Visual	SDO
Foam	Semi-Annual	Visual	SDO
Oil Sheen	Semi-Annual	Visual	SDO
Other obvious indicators of stormwater pollution	Semi-Annual	Visual	SDO

Notes:

1. Qualitative Monitoring shall be conducted once in the spring (April – June) and once in the fall (September – November).

2. Monitoring shall be performed at each stormwater discharge outfall (SDO) regardless of representative outfall status. Stormwater outfalls are identified on the facility site map.

SECTION D: ACUTE TOXICITY MONITORING

1. Acute Toxicity Monitoring - Quarterly (Outfall 003)

The permittee shall conduct quarterly toxicity tests using protocols defined as definitive in E.P.A. Document EPA/600/4 – 90/027F entitled "Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents to Freshwater and Marine Organisms." The monitoring shall be performed as a Fathead Minnow (*Pimephales promelas)* 24-hour static test. The Permittee shall monitor toxicity during four (4) discharge events at the time of de-icing/anti-icing, or during the next separate discharge event following de-icing/anti-icing. Effluent samples for self-monitoring must be obtained below all waste treatment. The tests will be performed on a discharge event during each quarter (January-March, April-June, July-September, October-December).

The parameter code for this test is TAE6C. All toxicity testing results, required as part of this permit condition, will be entered on the Effluent Discharge Form (MR-1) for the month in which it was performed, using the appropriate parameter code. Additionally, DWQ Form AT-1 (original) is to be sent to the following address:

Attention: NC DENR / DWQ / Environmental Sciences Section
1621 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, N.C. 27699-1621

Completed Aquatic Toxicity Test Forms shall be filed with the Environmental Sciences Section no later than 30 days after the end of the reporting period for which the report is made.

Test data shall be complete and accurate to include all supporting chemical/physical measurements performed in association with the toxicity tests, as well as all dose/response data. Total residual chlorine of the effluent toxicity sample must be measured and reported if chlorine is employed for disinfection of the waste stream.

Should there be no discharge of flow from the facility during any month, the permittee will complete the information located at the top of the aquatic toxicity (AT) test form indicating the facility name, permit number, pipe number, county, and the month/year of the report with the notation of "No Flow" in the comment area of the form. The report shall be submitted to the Environmental Sciences Section at the address cited above.

Should any test data from either these monitoring requirements or tests performed by the North Carolina Division of Water Quality indicate potential impacts to the receiving stream, this permit may be re-opened and modified to include alternate monitoring requirements or limits.

If the Permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this permit, the results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation & reporting of the data submitted on the DMR & all AT Forms submitted.

NOTE: Failure to achieve test conditions as specified in the cited document, such as minimum control organism survival and appropriate environmental controls, shall constitute an invalid test and will require immediate follow-up testing to be completed no later than the last day of the month following the month of the initial monitoring.

2. Acute Toxicity Monitoring- Episodic (Outfalls 007, 016)

The permittee shall conduct acute toxicity tests using protocols defined as definitive in E.P.A. Document EPA/600/4 – 90/027F entitled "Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents to Freshwater and Marine Organisms." The monitoring shall be performed as a Fathead Minnow (*Pimephales promelas)* 24-hour static test. Effluent samples for self-monitoring must be obtained below all waste treatment. The Permittee shall monitor toxicity during five (5) discharge events, samples to be taken at the time of de-icing/anti-icing, or during the next separate discharge event immediately following de-icing/anti-icing. If, after monitoring these required discharges, samples do not show toxicity, the Permittee may relax monitoring to one (1) test annually.

The parameter code for this test is TAE6C. All toxicity testing results, required as part of this permit condition, will be entered on the Effluent Discharge Form (MR-1) for the month in which it was performed, using the appropriate parameter code. Additionally, DWQ Form AT-1 (original) is to be sent to the following address:

Attention: NC DENR / DWQ / Environmental Sciences Section
1621 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, N.C. 27699-1621

Test data shall be complete and accurate to include all supporting chemical/physical measurements performed in association with the toxicity tests, as well as all dose/response data. Total residual chlorine of the effluent toxicity sample must be measured and reported if chlorine is employed for disinfection of the waste stream.

Should any test data from either these monitoring requirements or tests performed by the North Carolina Division of Water Quality indicate potential impacts to the receiving stream, this permit may be re-opened and modified to include alternate monitoring requirements or limits.

NOTE: Failure to achieve test conditions as specified in the cited document, such as minimum control organism survival and appropriate environmental controls, shall constitute an invalid test and will require immediate follow-up testing to be completed no later than the last day of the month following the month of the initial monitoring.

3. ACUTE TOXICITY MONITORING - ANNUAL (Outfalls 001, 002, and 004)

The permittee shall conduct annual toxicity tests using protocols defined as definitive in E.P.A. Document EPA/600/4 – 90/027 entitled "Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents to Freshwater and Marine Organisms." The monitoring shall be performed as a Fathead Minnow (*Pimephales promelas)* 24-hour static test. Effluent samples for self-monitoring purposes must be obtained below all waste treatment. The permittee will conduct one test annually, with the annual period beginning in January of the calendar year of the effective date of the permit. The annual test requirements must be performed during a discharge event at the time of de-icing/anti-icing or during the next separate discharge event following de-icing/anti-icing. The test result must be reported by June 30. If no discharge occurs by June 30, notification will be made to the Division by this date. Toxicity testing will be performed on the next discharge event as described above for the annual test requirement.

The parameter code for this test is TAE6C. All toxicity testing results, required as part of this permit condition, will be entered on the Effluent Discharge Form (MR-1) for the month in which

it was performed, using the appropriate parameter code. Additionally, DWQ Form AT-1 (original) is to be sent to the following address:

Attention: Environmental Sciences Section
North Carolina Division of Water Quality
1621 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, N.C. 27699-1621

Completed Aquatic Toxicity Test Forms shall be filed with the Environmental Sciences Section no later than 30 days after the end of the reporting period for which the report is made.

Test data shall be complete and accurate to include all supporting chemical/physical measurements performed in association with the toxicity tests, as well as all dose/response data. Total residual chlorine of the effluent toxicity sample must be measured and reported if chlorine is employed for disinfection of the waste stream.

Should there be no discharge of flow from the facility during any month, the permittee will complete the information located at the top of the aquatic toxicity (AT) test form indicating the facility name, permit number, pipe number, county, and the month/year of the report with the notation of "No Flow" in the comment area of the form. The report shall be submitted to the Environmental Sciences Section at the address cited above.

Should any test data from either these monitoring requirements or tests performed by the North Carolina Division of Water Quality indicate potential impacts to the receiving stream, this permit may be re-opened and modified to include alternate monitoring requirements or limits.

If the Permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by this permit, the results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation & reporting of the data submitted on the DMR & all AT Forms submitted.

NOTE: Failure to achieve test conditions as specified in the cited document, such as minimum control organism survival and appropriate environmental controls, shall constitute an invalid test and will require immediate follow-up testing to be completed no later than the last day of the month following the month of the initial monitoring.

SECTION E: MINIMIZATION OF THE DE-ICING MATERIALS IN STORMWATER

Facilities which conduct aircraft and/or runway (including taxiways and ramps) deicing/anti-icing operations shall:

1. Evaluate present operating procedures to consider alternative practices that would reduce the overall amount of deicing/ anti-icing chemical used and/or lessen the environmental impact of the pollutant source.

2. Evaluate whether excessive application of deicing chemicals occurs and adjust as necessary, consistent with considerations of flight safety.

3. Produce and implement a plan for the minimization of the release of materials used for deicing into the stormwater system. This plan shall address, as a minimum:

    a. The current use and practices employed at the airport for the control and minimization of entry of the deicing materials into the stormwater system;
    b. The means that may be practicable for modifying current use and practices to collect the runoff that occurs during and following the application of the deicing materials; and
    c. Feasible alternatives to the use of urea and glycol-based deicing chemicals to reduce the aggregate amount of deicing chemicals used and/or lessen the environmental impact, consistent with considerations of flight safety.

4. Airport authorities must determine annually the usage rate of deicing/anti-icing chemicals at their facility. The total amount of deicing/anti-icing chemicals used at an airport facility is the cumulative amount used by the airport authority and each commercial tenant of the airport facility. In determining the fluid amounts of deicing/anti-icing chemicals used at a facility, operators should use the pre-dilution volume.

5. Annual usage rate of deicing/anti-icing chemicals shall be **reported annually to the state**. The Division may require facilities that conduct aircraft and/or runway (including taxiways and ramps) deicing/anti-icing operations to apply for an individual permit.

SECTION F: MINIMUM MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Minimum monitoring and reporting requirements are as follows unless otherwise approved in writing by the Director of the Division of Water Quality:

a. If a facility has multiple discharge locations with substantially identical stormwater discharges that are required to be sampled, the permittee may petition the Director for representative outfall status. If it is established that the stormwater discharges are substantially identical and the permittee is granted representative outfall status, then sampling requirements may be performed at a reduced number of outfalls.

b. Qualitative monitoring for color, odor, solids, foam, outfall staining, visible sheens and dry weather flow shall be performed at all stormwater discharge outfall locations. All qualitative monitoring shall be documented and records maintained with the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan. Qualitative monitoring of stormwater outfalls does not need to be performed during a representative storm event. Qualitative monitoring will be performed twice per year, once in the spring (April-June) and once in the fall (September-November).

c. Stormwater samples collected to meet the analytical monitoring requirements of this permit shall be collected from a discharge resulting from a representative storm event unless otherwise specified. Failure to monitor storm events in accordance with the specified frequency shall constitute a violation of this permit.

d. Detergents used outdoors shall be biodegradable. The pH of the discharge shall be in the range of 6 to 9 standard units.

e. Analytical results from sampling during the final year of the permit term shall be submitted with the permit renewal application.

f. This permit regulates stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity. Non-stormwater discharges allowable in the stormwater conveyance system include:

    (1) All other discharges authorized by an NPDES permit.

    (2) Uncontaminated groundwater, foundation drains, air-conditioner condensate without added chemicals, springs, waterline and fire hydrant flushing, water from footing drains, flows from riparian habitats and wetlands.

    (3) Discharges resulting from fire-fighting or fire-fighting training.

g. Glycol and Urea Usage. The permittee shall be responsible for summarizing the amount of glycol (and urea if applicable) dispensed each month for de-icing/anti-icing activities, and submit this data on an annual basis. This information shall be submitted with the February monthly DMR, covering the previous calendar year.

Section G: Electronic Reporting of Reports [G.S. 143-215.1(b)]

Federal regulations require electronic submittal of all discharge monitoring reports (DMRs) and program reports and specify that, if a state does not establish a system to receive such submittals, then permittees must submit monitoring data and reports electronically to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The final NPDES Electronic Reporting Rule was adopted and became effective on December 21, 2015.

Note: This special condition supplements or supersedes the following sections within Part III of this permit (*Standard Conditions for NPDES Permits*):

- Section B. (3.) Signatory Requirements
- Section D. (6.) Records Retention
- Section E. (1.) Discharge Monitoring Reports
- Section E. (2.) Submitting Reports

1. **Reporting Requirements [Supplements Section E. (1.) and Supersedes Section E. (2.)]**
   Effective December 21, 2016, the permittee shall report discharge monitoring data electronically using the NC DWR's Electronic Discharge Monitoring Report (eDMR) internet application.

   Monitoring results obtained during the previous month(s) shall be summarized for each month and submitted electronically using eDMR. The eDMR system allows permitted facilities to enter monitoring data and submit DMRs electronically using the internet. Until such time that the state's eDMR application is compliant with EPA's Cross-Media Electronic Reporting Regulation (CROMERR), permittees will be required to submit all discharge monitoring data to the state electronically using eDMR and will be required to complete the eDMR submission by printing, signing, and submitting one signed original and a copy of the computer printed eDMR to the following address:

   Central Files
   Division of Water Resources
   1617 Mail Service Center
   Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-1617

   If a permittee is unable to use the eDMR system due to a demonstrated hardship or due to the facility being physically located in an area where less than 10 percent of the households have broadband access, then a temporary waiver from the NPDES electronic reporting requirements may be granted and discharge monitoring data may be submitted on paper DMR forms or alternative forms approved by the Director. Duplicate signed copies shall be submitted to the mailing address above. See "How to Request a Waiver from Electronic Reporting" section below.

   Regardless of the submission method, the first DMR is due **no later than 30 days from the date the facility receives the sampling results from the laboratory**.

2. **How to Request a Waiver from Electronic Reporting**
   The permittee may seek a temporary electronic reporting waiver from the Division. To obtain an electronic reporting waiver, a permittee must first submit an electronic reporting waiver

request to the Division. Requests for temporary electronic reporting waivers must be submitted in writing to the Division for written approval at least sixty (60) days prior to the date the facility would be required under this permit to begin submitting monitoring data and reports. The duration of a temporary waiver shall not exceed 5 years and shall thereupon expire. At such time, monitoring data and reports shall be submitted electronically to the Division unless the permittee re-applies for and is granted a new temporary electronic reporting waiver by the Division. Approved electronic reporting waivers are not transferrable. Only permittees with an approved reporting waiver request may submit monitoring data and reports on paper to the Division for the period that the approved reporting waiver request is effective.

Information on eDMR and the application for a temporary electronic reporting waiver are found on the following web page:

http://deq.nc.gov/about/divisions/water-resources/edmr

3. Signatory Requirements [Supplements Section B. (3.) (b) and Supersedes Section B. (3.) (d)]

All eDMRs submitted to the permit issuing authority shall be signed by a person described in Part III, Section B. (3.)(a) or by a duly authorized representative of that person as described in Part III, Section B. (3.)(b). A person, and not a position, must be delegated signatory authority for eDMR reporting purposes.

For eDMR submissions, the person signing and submitting the DMR must obtain an eDMR user account and login credentials to access the eDMR system. For more information on North Carolina's eDMR system, registering for eDMR and obtaining an eDMR user account, please visit the following web page:

http://deq.nc.gov/about/divisions/water-resources/edmr

Certification. Any person submitting an electronic DMR using the state's eDMR system shall make the following certification [40 CFR 122.22]. NO OTHER STATEMENTS OF CERTIFICATION WILL BE ACCEPTED:

"I certify, under penalty of law, that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fines and imprisonment for knowing violations."

4. Records Retention [Supplements Section D. (6.)]

The permittee shall retain records of all Discharge Monitoring Reports, including eDMR submissions. These records or copies shall be maintained for a period of at least 3 years from the date of the report. This period may be extended by request of the Director at any time [40 CFR 122.41].

PART III STANDARD CONDITIONS FOR NPDES STORMWATER INDIVIDUAL PERMITS

SECTION A: COMPLIANCE AND LIABILITY

1. Compliance Schedule

The permittee shall comply with Limitations and Controls specified for stormwater discharges in accordance with the following schedule:

Current Activities: The Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan shall be developed and implemented within 12 months of the effective date of the initial permit and updated thereafter on an annual basis. Secondary containment, as specified in Part II, Section A, Paragraph 2(b) of this permit, shall be accomplished within 12 months of the effective date of the initial permit issuance.

Expansion: The modified Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan for expansion shall be developed and implemented prior to the beginning of discharges from the operation of any additional industrial activity and be updated thereafter on an annual basis. Secondary containment, as specified in Part II, Section A, Paragraph 2(b) of this permit shall be accomplished prior to the beginning of discharges from the operation of the expanded industrial activity.

2. Duty to Comply

The permittee must comply with all conditions of this individual permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Clean Water Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of a permit upon renewal application.

a. The permittee shall comply with standards or prohibitions established under section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirement.

b. The Clean Water Act provides that any person who violates a permit condition is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed $27,500 per day for each violation. Any person who negligently violates any permit condition is subject to criminal penalties of $2,500 to $25,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or both. Any person who knowingly violates permit conditions is subject to criminal penalties of $5,000 to $50,000 per day of violation, or imprisonment for not more than 3 years, or both. Also, any person who violates a permit condition may be assessed an administrative penalty not to exceed $11,000 per violation with the maximum amount not to exceed $137,500. [Ref: Section 309 of the Federal Act 33 USC 1319 and 40 CFR 122.41(a).]

c. Under state law, a daily civil penalty of not more than twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) per violation may be assessed against any person who violates or fails to act in accordance with the terms, conditions, or requirements of a permit. [Ref: North Carolina General Statutes 143-215.6A]

d. Any person may be assessed an administrative penalty by the Director for violating section 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Act, or any permit condition or limitation implementing any of such sections in a permit issued under section 402 of the Act. Administrative penalties for Class I violations are not to exceed $11,000 per violation, with the maximum amount of any Class I penalty assessed not to exceed $27,500. Penalties for Class II violations are not to exceed $11,000 per day for each day during which the violation continues, with the maximum amount of any Class II penalty not to exceed $137,500.

3. Duty to Mitigate

The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this individual permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

4. Civil and Criminal Liability

Except as provided in Part III, Section C of this permit regarding bypassing of stormwater control facilities, nothing in this individual permit shall be construed to relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties for noncompliance pursuant to NCGS l43-2l5.3, l43-2l5.6A, 143-215.6B, 143-215.6C or Section 309 of the Federal Act, 33 USC 1319. Furthermore, the permittee is responsible for consequential damages, such as fish kills, even though the responsibility for effective compliance may be temporarily suspended.

5. Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability

Nothing in this individual permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the permittee is or may be subject to under NCGS l43-2l5.75 et seq. or Section 311 of the Federal Act, 33 USC 1321.

6. Property Rights

The issuance of this individual permit does not convey any property rights in either real or personal property, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of Federal, State or local laws or regulations.

7. Severability

The provisions of this individual permit are severable, and if any provision of this individual permit, or the application of any provision of this individual permit to any circumstances, is held invalid, the application of such provision to other circumstances, and the remainder of this individual permit, shall not be affected thereby.

8. Duty to Provide Information

The permittee shall furnish to the Director, within a reasonable time, any information which the Director may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating the permit issued pursuant to this individual permit or to determine compliance with this individual permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Director upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this individual permit.

9. Penalties for Tampering

The Clean Water Act provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate, any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this individual permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $l0,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than two years per violation, or by both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment is a fine of not more that $20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 4 years, or both.

10. Penalties for Falsification of Reports

The Clean Water Act provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this individual permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $l0,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than two years per violation, or by both.

SECTION B: GENERAL CONDITIONS

1. Individual Permit Expiration

The permittee is not authorized to discharge after the expiration date. In order to receive automatic authorization to discharge beyond the expiration date, the permittee shall submit forms and fees as are required by the agency authorized to issue permits no later than 180 days prior to the expiration date. Any permittee that has not requested renewal at least 180 days prior to expiration, or any permittee that does not have a permit after the expiration and has not requested renewal at least 180 days prior to expiration, will be subjected to enforcement procedures as provided in NCGS §143-2153.6 and 33 USC 1251 et. seq.

2. Transfers

This permit is not transferable to any person except after notice to and approval by the Director. The Director may require modification or revocation and reissuance of the permit to change the name and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Clean Water Act. Permittee is required to notify the Division in writing in the event the permitted facility is sold or closed.

3. Signatory Requirements

All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Director shall be signed and certified.

a. All applications to be covered under this individual permit shall be signed as follows:

(l) For a corporation: by a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this Section, a responsible corporate officer means: (a) a president, secretary, treasurer or vice president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision making functions for the corporation, or (b) the manager of one or more manufacturing production or operating facilities employing more than 250 persons or having gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding 25 million (in second quarter 1980 dollars), if authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.

(2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or

(3) For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.

b. All reports required by the individual permit and other information requested by the Director shall be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

(l) The authorization is made in writing by a person described above;

(2) The authorization specified either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or well field, superintendent, a position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position.); and

(3) The written authorization is submitted to the Director.

c. Any person signing a document under paragraphs a. or b. of this section shall make the following certification:

"I certify, under penalty of law, that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I

am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fines and imprisonment for knowing violations."

4. Individual Permit Modification, Revocation and Reissuance, or Termination

The issuance of this individual permit does not prohibit the Director from reopening and modifying the individual permit, revoking and reissuing the individual permit, or terminating the individual permit as allowed by the laws, rules, and regulations contained in Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 122 and 123; Title 15A of the North Carolina Administrative Code, Subchapter 2H .0100; and North Carolina General Statute 143-215.1 et. al.

5. Permit Actions

The permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any individual permit condition.

SECTION C: OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF POLLUTION CONTROLS

1. Proper Operation and Maintenance

The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this individual permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems which are installed by a permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of this individual permit.

2. Need to Halt or Reduce Not a Defense

It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the condition of this individual permit.

3. Bypassing of Stormwater Control Facilities

Bypass is prohibited and the Director may take enforcement action against a permittee for bypass unless:

a. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury or severe property damage; and

b. There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary control facilities, retention of stormwater or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime or dry weather. This condition is not satisfied if adequate backup controls should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and

c. The permittee submitted notices as required under, Part III, Section E of this permit.

If the Director determines that it will meet the three conditions listed above, the Director may approve an anticipated bypass after considering its adverse effects.

SECTION D: MONITORING AND RECORDS

l. Representative Sampling

Samples collected and measurements taken, as required herein, shall be characteristic of the volume and nature of the permitted discharge. Analytical sampling shall be performed during a representative storm event. Samples shall be taken on a day and time that is characteristic of the discharge. All samples shall be taken before the discharge joins or is diluted by any other waste stream, body of water, or substance. Monitoring points as specified in this permit shall not be changed without notification to and approval of the Director.

2. Recording Results

For each measurement, sample, inspection or maintenance activity performed or collected pursuant to the requirements of this individual permit, the permittee shall record the following information:

a. The date, exact place, and time of sampling, measurements, inspection or maintenance activity;
b. The individual(s) who performed the sampling, measurements, inspection or maintenance activity;
c. The date(s) analyses were performed;
d. The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
e. The analytical techniques or methods used; and
f. The results of such analyses.

3. Flow Measurements

Where required, appropriate flow measurement devices and methods consistent with accepted scientific practices shall be selected and used to ensure the accuracy and reliability of measurements of the volume of monitored discharges.

4. Test Procedures

Test procedures for the analysis of pollutants shall conform to the EMC regulations published pursuant to NCGS l43-2l5.63 et. seq, the Water and Air Quality Reporting Acts, and to regulations published pursuant to Section 304(g), 33 USC 1314, of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as Amended, and Regulation 40 CFR 136.
To meet the intent of the monitoring required by this individual permit, all test procedures must produce minimum detection and reporting levels and all data generated must be reported down to the minimum detection or lower reporting level of the procedure.

5. Representative Outfall

If a facility has multiple discharge locations with substantially identical stormwater discharges that are required to be sampled, the permittee may petition the Director for representative outfall status. If it is established that the stormwater discharges are substantially identical and the permittee is granted representative outfall status, then sampling requirements may be performed at a reduced number of outfalls.

6. Records Retention

Visual monitoring shall be documented and records maintained at the facility along with the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan. Copies of analytical monitoring results shall also be maintained on-site. The permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, and copies of all reports required by this individual permit for a period of at least 5 years from the date of the sample, measurement, report or application. This period may be extended by request of the Director at any time.

7. Inspection and Entry

The permittee shall allow the Director, or an authorized representative (including an authorized contractor acting as a representative of the Director), or in the case of a facility which discharges through a municipal separate storm sewer system, an authorized representative of a municipal operator or the separate storm sewer system receiving the discharge, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to;

a. Enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this individual permit;
b. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this individual permit;
c. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this individual permit; and
d. Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purposes of assuring individual permit compliance or as otherwise authorized by the Clean Water Act, any substances or parameters at any location.

SECTION E: REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

1. Discharge Monitoring Reports

Samples analyzed in accordance with the terms of this permit shall be submitted to the Division on Discharge Monitoring Report forms provided by the Director. Submittals shall be received by the Division no later than 30 days from the date the facility receives the sampling results from the laboratory.

2. Submitting Reports

Duplicate signed copies of all reports required herein, shall be submitted to the following address:

Division of Environmental Quality
Department of Energy, Mineral, and Land Resources
ATTENTION: Central Files
1612 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-1612

3. Availability of Reports

Except for data determined to be confidential under NCGS 143-215.3(a)(2) or Section 308 of the Federal Act, 33 USC 1318, all reports prepared in accordance with the terms shall be available for public inspection at the offices of the Division of Water Quality. As required by the Act, analytical data shall not be considered confidential. Knowingly making any false statement on any such report may result in the imposition of criminal penalties as provided for in NCGS 143-215.6B or in Section 309 of the Federal Act.

4. Non-Stormwater Discharges

If the storm event monitored in accordance with this individual permit coincides with a non-stormwater discharge, the permittee shall separately monitor all parameters as required under the non-stormwater discharge permit and provide this information with the stormwater discharge monitoring report.

5. Planned Changes

The permittee shall give notice to the Director as soon as possible of any planned changes at the permitted facility which could significantly alter the nature or quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification requirement includes pollutants which are not specifically listed in the individual permit or subject to notification requirements under 40 CFR Part 122.42 (a).

6. Anticipated Noncompliance

The permittee shall give notice to the Director as soon as possible of any planned changes at the permitted facility which may result in noncompliance with the individual permit requirements.

7. Bypass

a. Anticipated bypass. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice, if possible at least ten days before the date of the bypass; including an evaluation of the anticipated quality and affect of the bypass.

b. Unanticipated bypass. The permittee shall submit notice within 24 hours of becoming aware of an unanticipated bypass.

8. Twenty-four Hour Reporting

The permittee shall report to the central office or the appropriate regional office any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the permittee became aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within 5 days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances.

The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance, and its causes; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time compliance is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.

The Director may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis if the oral report has been received within 24 hours.

9. Other Noncompliance

The permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under 24 hour reporting at the time monitoring reports are submitted.

10. Other Information

Where the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in an application for an individual permit or in any report to the Director, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.

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PART IV LIMITATIONS REOPENER

This individual permit shall be modified or alternatively, revoked and reissued, to comply with any applicable effluent guideline or water quality standard issued or approved under Sections 302(b) (2) (c), and (d), 304(b) (2) and 307(a) of the Clean Water Act, if the effluent guideline or water quality standard so issued or approved:

a. Contains different conditions or is otherwise more stringent than any effluent limitation in the individual permit; or

b. Controls any pollutant not limited in the individual permit.

The individual permit as modified or reissued under this paragraph shall also contain any other requirements in the Act then applicable.

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PART V ADMINISTERING AND COMPLIANCE MONITORING FEE REQUIREMENTS

The permittee must pay the administering and compliance monitoring fee within 30 (thirty) days after being billed by the Division. Failure to pay the fee in timely manner in accordance with 15A NCAC 2H .0105(b)(4) may cause this Division to initiate action to revoke the Individual Permit.

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PART VI DEFINITIONS

1. Act
   See Clean Water Act.

2. Adverse Weather
   Adverse conditions are those that are dangerous or create inaccessibility for personnel, such as local flooding, high winds, or electrical storms, or situations that otherwise make sampling impractical. When adverse weather conditions prevent the collection of samples during the sample period, the permittee must take a substitute sample or perform a visual assessment during the next qualifying storm event. Documentation of an adverse event (with date, time and written narrative) and the rationale must be included with your SPPP records. Adverse weather does not exempt the permittee from having to file a monitoring report in accordance with the sampling schedule. Adverse events and failures to monitor must also be explained and reported on the relevant DMR.

3. Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharges
   This general permit regulates stormwater discharges. Non-stormwater discharges which shall be allowed in the stormwater conveyance system are:
   a. All other discharges that are authorized by a non-stormwater NPDES permit.
   b. Uncontaminated groundwater, foundation drains, air-conditioner condensate without added chemicals, springs, discharges of uncontaminated potable water, waterline and fire hydrant flushings, water from footing drains, irrigation waters, flows from riparian habitats and wetlands.
   c. Discharges resulting from fire-fighting or fire-fighting training, or emergency shower or eye wash as a result of use in the event of an emergency.

4. Best Management Practices (BMPs)
   Measures or practices used to reduce the amount of pollution entering surface waters. BMPs may take the form of a process, activity, or physical structure. More information on BMPs can be found at: http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/menuofbmps/index.cfm.

5. Bypass
   A bypass is the known diversion of stormwater from any portion of a stormwater control facility including the collection system, which is not a designed or established operating mode for the facility.

6. Bulk Storage of Liquid Products
   Liquid raw materials, manufactured products, waste materials or by-products with a single above ground storage container having a capacity of greater than 660 gallons or with multiple above ground storage containers located in close proximity to each other having a total combined storage capacity of greater than 1,320 gallons.

7. Certificate of Coverage
   The **Certificate of Coverage** (COC) is the cover sheet which accompanies a general permit upon issuance and lists the facility name, location, receiving stream, river basin, effective date of coverage under the general permit and is signed by the Director.

8. Clean Water Act

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act, also known as the Clean Water Act (CWA), as amended, 33 USC 1251, et. seq.

9. Division or DEMLR
The Division of Energy, Mineral, and Land Resources, Department of Environment Quality.

10. Director
The Director of the Division of Energy, Mineral, and Land Resources, the permit issuing authority.

11. EMC
The North Carolina Environmental Management Commission.

12. Grab Sample
An individual sample collected instantaneously. Grab samples that will be analyzed (quantitatively or qualitatively) should be taken within the first 30 minutes of discharge.

13. Hazardous Substance
Any substance designated under 40 CFR Part 116 pursuant to Section 311 of the Clean Water Act.

14. Landfill
A disposal facility or part of a disposal facility where waste is placed in or on land and which is not a land treatment facility, a surface impoundment, an injection well, a hazardous waste long-term storage facility or a surface storage facility.

15. Measureable Storm Event
A storm event that results in an actual discharge from the permitted site outfall. The previous measurable storm event must have been at least 72 hours prior. The 72-hour storm interval may not apply if the permittee is able to document that a shorter interval is representative for local storm events during the sampling period, and obtains approval from the local DEMLR Regional Office. Two copies of this information and a written request letter shall be sent to the local DEMLR Regional Office. After authorization by the DEMLR Regional Office, a written approval letter must be kept on site in the permittee's SPPP.

16. Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)
A stormwater collection system within an incorporated area of local self-government such as a city or town.

17. No Exposure
A condition of no exposure means that all industrial materials and activities are protected by a storm resistant shelter or acceptable storage containers to prevent exposure to rain, snow, snowmelt, or runoff. Industrial materials or activities include, but are not limited to, material handling equipment or activities, industrial machinery, raw materials, intermediate products, by-products, final products, or waste products. DEMLR may grant a No Exposure Exclusion from NPDES stormwater permitting requirements only if a facility complies with the terms and conditions described in 40 CFR §122.26(g).

18. Notice of Intent
The state application form which, when submitted to the Division, officially indicates the facility's notice of intent to seek coverage under a general permit.

19. Permit Issuing Authority
The Director of the Division of Energy, Mineral, and Land Resources (see "Director" above).

20. Permittee
The owner or operator issued a Certificate of Coverage pursuant to this general permit.

21. Point Source Discharge of Stormwater
Any discernible, confined and discrete conveyance including, but not specifically limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, or discrete fissure from which stormwater is or may be discharged to waters of the state.

22. Representative Outfall Status
When it is established that the discharge of stormwater runoff from a single outfall is representative of the discharges at multiple outfalls, the DEMLR may grant representative outfall status. Representative outfall status allows the permittee to perform analytical monitoring at a reduced number of outfalls.

23. Secondary Containment
Spill containment for the contents of the single largest tank within the containment structure plus sufficient freeboard to allow for the 25-year, 24-hour storm event.

24. Section 313 Water Priority Chemical
A chemical or chemical category which:
a. Is listed in 40 CFR 372.65 pursuant to Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986, also titled the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986;
b. Is present at or above threshold levels at a facility subject to SARA title III, Section 313 reporting requirements; and
c. Meets at least one of the following criteria:
    i. Is listed in appendix D of 40 CFR part 122 on Table II (organic priority pollutants), Table III (certain metals, cyanides, and phenols) or Table IV (certain toxic pollutants and hazardous substances);
    ii. Is listed as a hazardous substance pursuant to section 311(b)(2)(A) of the CWA at 40 CFR 116.4; or
    iii. Is a pollutant for which EPA has published acute or chronic water quality criteria.

25. Severe Property Damage
Substantial physical damage to property, damage to the control facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.

26. Significant Materials
Includes, but is not limited to: raw materials; fuels; materials such as solvents, detergents, and plastic pellets; finished materials such as metallic products; raw materials used in food processing or production; hazardous substances designated under section 101(14) of CERCLA; any chemical the facility is required to report pursuant to section 313 of Title III of

SARA; fertilizers; pesticides; and waste products such as ashes, slag and sludge that have the potential to be released with stormwater discharges.

27. Significant Spills
Includes, but is not limited to: releases of oil or hazardous substances in excess of reportable quantities under section 311 of the Clean Water Act (Ref: 40 CFR 110.3and 40 CFR 117.3) or section 102 of CERCLA (Ref: 40 CFR 302.4).

28. Stormwater Discharge Outfall (SDO)
The point of departure of stormwater from a discernible, confined, or discrete conveyance, including but not limited to, storm sewer pipes, drainage ditches, channels, spillways, or channelized collection areas, from which stormwater flows directly or indirectly into waters of the State of North Carolina.

29. Stormwater Runoff
The flow of water which results from precipitation and which occurs immediately following rainfall or as a result of snowmelt.

30. Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity
The discharge from any point source which is used for collecting and conveying stormwater and which is directly related to manufacturing, processing or raw material storage areas at an industrial site. Facilities considered to be engaged in "industrial activities" include those activities defined in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14). The term does not include discharges from facilities or activities excluded from the NPDES program.

31. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SPPP)
A comprehensive site-specific plan which details measures and practices to reduce stormwater pollution and is based on an evaluation of the pollution potential of the site.

32. Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)
TMDLs are written plans for attaining and maintaining water quality standards, in all seasons, for a specific water body and pollutant. A list of approved TMDLs for the state of North Carolina can be found at **http://portal.ncdenr.org/web/wq/ps/mtu/tmdl**.

33. Toxic Pollutant
Any pollutant listed as toxic under Section 307(a)(l) of the Clean Water Act.

34. Vehicle Maintenance Activity
Vehicle rehabilitation, mechanical repairs, painting, fueling, lubrication, vehicle cleaning operations, or airport deicing operations.

35. Visible Sedimentation
Solid particulate matter, both mineral and organic, that has been or is being transported by water, air, gravity, or ice from its site of origin which can be seen with the unaided eye.

36. 25-year, 24 hour Storm Event
The maximum 24-hour precipitation event expected to be equaled or exceeded, on the average, once in 25 years.

SUPPLEMENT TO PERMIT COVER SHEET

All previous NPDES Permits issued to this facility, whether for operation or discharge are hereby revoked, and as of this permit issuance, any previously issued permit bearing this number is no longer effective. Therefore, the exclusive authority to operate and discharge from this facility arises under the permit conditions, requirements, terms, and provisions described herein.

The Raleigh-Durham Airport Authority and Co-Permittees are hereby authorized to:

1. **Outfall 001 (Runway 5R-23L)** Continue to discharge stormwater runoff from runway 5R-23L, runway safety area, Aircraft Operations Area, vehicle and aircraft maintenance and fueling areas, remote fuel loading area, outdoor storage areas, outdoor parking areas, washwaters, non-contact cooling water, and used de-icing and anti-icing fluids, through **Outfall 001** into an unnamed tributary to Brier Creek, a Class C-NSW water in the Neuse River Basin, at the location specified on the attached map.

2. **Outfall 002 (Bulk Fuel Facility, Glycol Storage)** Continue to discharge treated wastewater from oil/water separator in Bulk Fuel Facility area, washwaters, stormwater runoff from the vehicle maintenance and washing areas, fuel storage areas, outdoor storage areas, anti-icing/de-icing storage area, and rental car facilities through **Outfall 002** into Brier Creek Reservoir, a Class C-NSW water in the Neuse River Basin, at the location specified on the attached map.

3. **Outfall 003 (West of Runway 5L-23R)** Continue to discharge stormwater runoff from a portion of runway 5L-23R, Terminals A & C, vehicle and aircraft washing, maintenance and fueling areas, outdoor storage areas, treated wastewater from oil/water separator, washwaters, and used de-icing and anti-icing fluids, discharging to a stormwater pond and through **Outfall 003** into Brier Creek Reservoir, a Class C-NSW water in the Neuse River Basin, at the location specified on the attached map.

4. **Outfall 004 (General Aviation Apron)** Continue to discharge stormwater runoff from the north ramp General Aviation Apron and North Cargo Operations, Taxiways J and L, runway safety area, vehicle and aircraft washing, maintenance and fueling areas, outdoor storage areas, used de-icing and anti-icing fluids, washwaters, and treated wastewater from oil/water separator in fuel dispensing area, through **Outfall 004** into an unnamed tributary to Sycamore Creek, a Class B-NSW water in the Neuse River Basin, at the location specified on the attached map.

5. **Outfall 007 (West of Runway 5L-23R)** Continue to discharge stormwater runoff from a portion of runway 5L-23R, General Aviation Area, Terminal C, Taxiway B, vehicle and aircraft washing areas, maintenance and fueling areas, outdoor storage areas, washwaters, and used de-icing and anti-icing fluids, through **Outfall 007** into Brier Creek Reservoir, a Class C-NSW water in the Neuse River Basin, at the location specified on the attached map.

6. **Outfall 016 (RDU Maintenance Facility)** Continue to discharge stormwater runoff from the RDU maintenance facility, through **Outfall 016** into an unnamed tributary to Haley's Creek, a Class C-NSW water in the Neuse River Basin, at the location specified on the attached map.

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